MR. POTTER'S COMMITTEE.

YESTERDAY'S TESTIMONY. BENATOR KELLOGG OCCUPIES THE TIME IN WASH-INGTON-E. L. WEBBER IN NEW-ORLEANS OWNS

UP TO VARIOUS ENORMITIES. The Potter Committee in Washington continued the examination of Senator Kellogg yesterday. General Butler and Mr. Springer put the majority the questions. Mr. Kellogg contradicted Anderson directly and emphatically on a large number of points. In New-Orleans, E. L. Webber was examined. He testified in regard to corrupt rings in the Louisiana Legislature of which he was

himself a member. UNPROFITABLE QUESTIONING OF KELLOGG. THE WEIGHT OF HIS EVIDENCE FAVORABLE TO THE REPUBLICANS-BUTLER AND SPRINGER GET

SMALL SATISFACTION. Washington, July 12.—The Investigating Committee met at 11 a. m. to-day. Mr. Potter, Mr. Springer, Mr. Butler and Mr. Hiscock being present Scuator Wm. P. Kellogg was recalled, and his examina tion, begun yesterday, was resumed by Mr. Butler.

In response to a question the witness stated that he was not in New-Orleans at the time the MacVeagh Commission came there. He also stated that he had always been of the opinion that if President Grant had continued to recognize Mr. Packard as he had Kellogg, there would have been no considerable difficulty in maintain ing his authority; further, that if President Hayes had immediately recognized the Republican Government in 1873, the people of Louisiana would have acquiesced in that result, believing that Packard's title was inextricably involved with President Hayes's.

cably involved with Fresident Hayes's.

By Mr. Hiscock—You mean that if it had been understood that the Federal Government was willing to sustain the Packard Government by military force then it could have been maintained \(\frac{1}{2}\) A.—Yes, sir.

By Mr. Bother—Now we will go to another matter; when did you first bear of the Sherman letter \(\frac{1}{2}\) A.—Within a year. I cannot state more definitely. When Congress convened I cannot to Washington and heard considerable speculation, scandal and goasip about it, and in November I received a letter from Mrs. Jenks asking my good offices in behalf of her husband or brother in obtaining a position for him in the Custom House. That letter has been destroyed, but there was something in it referring to some document or paper of the kind that she knew of. In my reply to her letter I aliuded to the fact and asked her if it was the much talked of letter, or something of that kind. I received an answer from Mrs. Jenks, which has already been made public, in which she stated that Anderson should never get hold of the paper.

-Did you see Mrs. Jenks again † A.—Yes, sir. I saw A—Did you see Mrs. Jenks again † A.—Yes, sir. I saw her in New-Oricans during the holidays last Winter. She called on me at the St. Charles Hotel, and in conversation she stated to me, or gave me the impression that there was a paper of that kind, and that she had seen it and knew the contents of it. I did not feel very much interested in the matter, and she apparently was going to tell me a good deal about it, and, as I was biasy. It requested her to go down to Governor Packard's house and tell him about it, remarking that he would tell me what she said at some future time.

Q—Did you not ask her if she had a copy of the letter f.
A—I think I did, and I think I suggested that she had better show it to Governor Packard.

Q—Did she propose to show you a copy of the letter f.
A—She held a paper in her hand and igave me the outline, as I suppose, of it, saying that it was not a very compromising letter, but one a politician would be apt to write, and vaguely gave me the substance of the letter.

letter.

Q.—She did not let you see the paper? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did she claim that that was, the original paper?

A.—I do not think she did.

Q.—Did she call on Governor Packard? A.—Yes, sir, she so informed me, and Governor Packard did also. Governor Packard and myself did not attach any great importance to the conversation, and as regards myself I did not care to go into the subject, as it was a matter of scandal. ANDERSON FLATLY CONTRADICTED

The witness was then questioned by Mr. Hiscock n regard to statements made by Mr. James E. Anderson, that there was a conspiracy formed in New-Orieans between Governor Kellogg and other men to carry the election by fraud; that Kellogg suggested that Anderson could create a disturbance at some of the white poils and let the Democrats carry the balance of the polls, and a protest could then be entered and the votes thrown out from the polls, etc. Senator Keilogg said that those statements were absojutely and unqualifiedly false. He said also that he had received a letter from Anderson saying that he had been assaulted by Democrats of East Feliciana.

Q.—Did you indicate in any way that you did not desire Anderson to return to East Feliciana 1 A.—No sir. On the contrary, I was very anxious that he should re-

Q.—Did you employ L. B. Jenks or any other person to watch him \(^1\) A.—No sir. But L. B. Jenks being a friend of his, I asked him to do what he could to get Anderson to leave immediately for his parish. The written order I gave to Anderson was as follows:

to leave immediately for his parish. The written order I gave to Anderson was as follows:

"NEW-OHLEANS, October 21, 1876.

JAMES E. ANDERSON.

SIR: I am informed that you are still in the City of New-Orleans. There is a pressing necessary for your immediate presence in East Feliciana, in order to establish polls, appoint Commissioners of Election and make the regulate preparations for the election. You will please go to your parish immediately, and perform your duties as Supervisor, as the law directs.

Q.—Mr. Anderson has testified before this committee, that he asked what you were going to do about the Nash case, and you said that Nash was beaten by a majority of 6,000; he (Anderson) said the majority against Hayes was 10,000, and you replied that was a different thing; that he then told you that you could either return Nash as elected, or that he and Webber would burst the whole thing, to which you replied: "By G—d, if you want to put your neek in a halter you go ahead and do it. I am Governor of this State, and I control the police and the courts." What do you say to that conversation is A.—I do not remember any such conversation as that; I may have said there was a difference between the case of Nash and the electors; but I did not make any threats to him; I think that part where he speaks about putting his neck in the halter is entirely imaginative.

Q.—Did you, at the time of any conversation with

Anderson, attempt to induce him to make a transformation that he did make a traudulent protest! A.—I never had a word of conversation with Anderson after the election regarding his protest in any manner; I never urged him to make his protest, nor did I know when he made his

to make his protest, nor did I know when he protest.

Q.—Did you, through him or any other individual, conspire or connive at the conduct of the election in East Feliciana, to the end that the vote there might be thrown out? A.—No, sir; I stated to Adderson and to Webber that I desired the election should be held there, and they must comply with the law, and if there was not a fair and peaceable election, then they must follow the law, and we must appeal to the law; I instructed Webber, and all the supervisors, to have an election in every one of the the supervisors, to have an election in every one of the five bull-dozed parishes, and if there was any intimidation, I wanted it set forth properly, and in the form required by law. Scuator Kellogg reiterated his denials upon these

points. He also submitted the following telegram from D. A. Wbeber:

BAYOU SARA, Nov. 6, 1876. To Gos. KELLOGG:
We had intended to poll our votes in town, but pickets

We had intended to poil our votes in town, our pieces in the country prevent colored men from reaching town We have about six hundred colored men now in town but we have good reason to fear they will be driven out town. If you can get a guard for us at st. Francisvilis to-night, all will be well. Bascom (one of the officers in charge of the troops at Bayou Sara) refuses to do any thing for us. [Signed]

Supervisor of Registration.

The Witness—I have another telegram from E. L. Web-ber, dated Bayou Sara, 24th of October, 1876, as follows: Gor. KELLOGG:

At 11 o'clock last night an attempt was made to as At 11 o'clock last night an attempt was made to as sassinate me. Several men mounted on horses stopped in front of my dwelling. One of them called me severa times. I directed a colored man living with me to go the fence and see what they wanted. In a moment after ward several Winchester rifle shots were fired in my yard, and the parties fled. About ten Regulators came in town last night at 9 o'clock. The Democratic state ments concerning me are all malicious lics as published.

E. L. Werner.

Q-Mr. Webber has testified that during the progress of the count of the Returning Board it was discovered that the returns at that time would elect Packard, and the majority of the Republicans in each House, but would return only six Hayes electors; that it was then determined to throw out more Democratic votes in parishes where no protest had been made, and that this was done. Do you know of any such programme as that having been planned or carried out t. A.—No, sir.

Q-Do you believe the Packard government could have been maintained without its being believed by the Democrats that the military support of the United States would be given it necessary i A.—No, sir, I do not.

Q-What influence was used to have Webber and An

Q.—Dut either Webber or Anderson ever claim to you that the elections were peaceable, and that they could not truly make the protests and affidavits which they did make! A.—No, sir. But quite to the contrary

TERRORISM IN LOUISIANA

Q-Have you any knowledge of any plan formed by the Democrats in 1876 for overcoming Republican ma lerities in any illegitimate and unlawful way? A.-I red there was a deliberate and preconcerted intention to overcome Republican majorities in certain large lean parishes by means of terrorism. The par lahes I refer to were East and West Feliciana, Ouachita, East Baton Rouge and Morehouse, the latter especially. Q-State the facts that induced that belief. A .- Weeks and months before the election there were repeated acts of violence toward the Republican leaders and organiration, while other parishes with smaller Republican majorities were unmolested and peaceable. It was a faster of general belief among the Republicans that there could not be a fair election in these parishes, and that the object was to overcome the Republican majorities by brighting about a condition of things that would main in no election, thus depriving the Republicans of their await andority. ir usual majority.

—Were any facts in that connection communicated you by any prominent Democrats. A.—No, sir; I go by events that transpired and by subsequent in the connection of the connec

C.—What, in your judgment, would have been the re-ult in these seventeen parishes except for terrorism? L.—I think some of them would have gone Republican med some Democratic; but the general results would

have been to have given the Republicans a much larger vote than they received.

LOOKING FOR TRACES OF A BARGAIN. Senator Kellogg then testified to seeing Mr. Sherman in Louisiana, meeting him every day white there. He said that he knew of Mr. Sherman having no talk with the Supervisors or Returning Board except as one gen tleman would have with another. He said further that Anderson and Webber had no social prominence in Louisiana, and that Webber was not regarded as a trustworthy man. He stated in reply to a question, that if any one had any personal letters or statements of his bearing on the election in Louisiana, he hoped they would publish them, and they had his full consent to

After a short recess, the examination was resumed By Mr. Springer—At the time the count was con-luded, did Anderson or any other member of the board ome to you and state that any member of the board has disinclined to sign the report, or anything to that

was disinclined to sign the report, or anything to that effect? Senator Keilogg—No; but Governor Weils and General Anderson stated to me that one of the colored members, Mr. Kenner, was disinclined to assume the responsibility that he would incur by reason of the odium that he thought would be visited upon him if he continued on the Board. Governor Weils said that Mr. Kenner was rather tind, and had suffered a good deal from his relatively poor, and felt that he did not really like to further incur the odium connected with his position on the Returning Board.

Q.—Did Governor Weils say it would be necessary to compensate him in money for his losses in that respect to A.—No, sir.

.—No. sir. Q.—Was not a proposition made that some money ust be raised for Mr. Kenner or another member of the

must be raised for Mr. Kenuer of another memory.

Q.—Did' not Governor Wells say that the Democrats were using large sums of money and it would be necessary for the Republicans to do so also f A.—I think Governor Wells said that the Democrats were making great efforts, and he feared they might bring to hear a great influence on some members of the board, or their clerks, or attaches, which might do damage, and the thought the opposition would bring that influence to bear, if necessary, to accomplish their ends; but he did not suggest the raising of money by the Republicans for the purpose of counteracting that influence, and no such measures were taken to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you not borrow about \$20,000, after the elec-

Q.—Did you not borrow about \$20,000, after the elec-on, from the Union National Bank of Chicago A.—I

did.

Q.—Who were the sureties with you upon that loan?

A.—John B. Lyon, of Chicago, a commission merchant, an old friend of mine, indorsed the note, and I had some assistance from my friend Mr. C. B. Farwell, formerly a member of Congress, and I believe a director in the bank, though he was not an indorser of the note. This was in August or September, 1877. That paper has since been taken up.

Q.—For what purpose did you make that loan? A.—It had nothing to do with the election. I loaned a portion, about \$14,000 or \$15,000, of the money I obtained to my brother-in-law, C. Willis, and I used a portion to pay off debts that I owed in Chicago and New-Oricans.

The witness was onestioned at length by Mr. Springer

The witness was questioned at length by Mr. Springer in regard to the disposition of the money thus obtained, and reiterated his statement that none of the money was used in any way in connection with the election, or with the count made by the Returning Board; but that

it was merely a business transaction. Q.—Did you ever say anything to Senator Spencer about \$5,000 having been paid to any member of the Return-ing Board previous to the final signing of the report of the Board A.—No, sir.

Mr. Springer then read to the witness extracts from letters published in The Cincinnati Gazette, signed "Renaud," in which it was stated that the \$20,000 was raised for the purpose of paying the necessary expenses of witnesses, etc., in New-Orleans, and to pay the expenses of persons brought to the city who had been badly wounded at the hands of Democratic bulldozers, etc.

The Witness—Those articles are the speculations of an utterly irresponsible man. The man who wrote them is a sort of free lance or Ishmaelite, and the statements contained in his letters are untrue. The money was not raised, and the Republican Committee is not cognizant of the fact that any money was raised, for that purpose.

pose.

Q.—Mr. William Simpson has testified before the subcommittee in New-Orleans that he was informed by a gentleman, who was present at the time in Governor Kellogy's office, that one of the members of the Returning Board declined to sign the report until he was paid \$5,000. What do you know about that I A.—I know nothing about it whatever, except that I know there is such a man as Mr. Simpson, and he has been turned out of the Custom House, and is probably sore-headed and has been speculating a good deal. I have no knowledge of any such thing ever taking place.

Q.—Do you not know that certain assurances were given to the members of the board I A.—I am not prepared to say that there was not some conversation which might have led the members of the Returning Board to believe they would be protected.

Q.—Please give us the best information you have as to what the Returning Board and its officers generally feit that, if Hayes became President, there would be a Republican State Administration, and in that event they would not be subject to the odium or obstracism which they knew was unavoidable if the State fell into the hands of the opposition.

Q.—Didn't they have assurances that either the State or the United States would reward them by public of flees I A.—I do not think they had, except as they might infer that they would neward them by public of flees I A.—I do not think they had, except as they might infer that they would receive that degree of encouragement from the National Government Which is usually conceded to men of that class.

Q.—What offices have any members of the Returning Boara received from the General Government! A.—Governor Wells is Surveyor of the Port of New-Orleans, Anderson is Special Deputy Collector of the port, Kenner is Deputy Naval Officer, and I am not aware that Cassanave has any office.

The committee, at 5 o'clock p. m., adjourned until 11 o'clock Saturday morning. Q.-Mr. William Simpson has testified before the sub

The committee, at 5 o'clock p. m., adjourned until 11 o'clock Saturday morning.

THE INCREDIBLE WEBBER. HE CONFESSES WITH GREAT ALACRITY AND CHEER-

FULNESS TO VARIOUS CORRUPT ARRANGEMENTS. NEW-ORLEANS, July 12.—Before the Potter Sub-Committee to-day, E. L. Webber was recalled, and testified regarding occurrences in West Feliciana Parish. He was cross-examined by Mr. Cox in relation to his connection with the Legislature, and his absence from the Packard Senate for ten days. The witness said his object was to elect Pinchback to the United States Senate. Pinchback paid witness \$1,000 for expenses. He explained his return later to the Packard Senate and submitted a portion of \$10,000 of warrants on the State Treasury, received from Twitchell as security of good faith, to carry out the scheme of passing an appropriation bill of \$500,000, out of which Insane Asylum claims for \$10,000, held by witness, were to be paid. The witness failed to get his claim cashed-by reason of the collapse of the Packard Government-and he retained the collaterals, accordingly, without giving any good reason why he should retain them. The witness said nineteen Packard Senators were interested in the said nineteen Fackard senators were interested in the half million scheme, and Packard promised that the bill, when passed, should become a law. Webber said further, that he was a member of an association in the Senate in 1875-76 which included Governor Antoine, T. C. Anderson, Twitchell, Burch, and others, for cor-tury purposes; there were nine; in the association; they received \$30,000 for pa and the Levee bill and \$20,000 for passing the State House bill; each member of the association received \$2,000 of the money;

MORE TESTIMONY EXCLUDED.

AN EPISODE IN THE VANDERBILT CASE. WITNESS WHO MADE A FRUITLESS JOURNEY FROM CANADA TO TESTIFY.

The formal trial of the Vanderbilt will case has been suspended, but an episode in it occurred yester-day in the examination of Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, a witness in behalf of the contestant, who had come from Canada to give her testimony, and who was allowed, as a foreign witness, to be examined out of the regular order. As it resulted, however, her evidence was excluded, but not without some tilts between counsel.

The witness appeared to be about forty years of age well-dressed and with much self-possession, under which there is a great deal of energy. There were few people in court. The first part of the examination proeeded easily. Her home is at Laurette, Canada, about forty miles from Quebec, but she is now at No. 181 Sixth-ave. In 1869 and 1870 she was living in New-York, and was in the millinery business. She boarded a part of the time at No. 29 West Fourth-st., and there became acquainted with Mrs. Crawford and her daughter, who afterward became the second wife of Commoders Varietialit.

became acquainted with Mrs. Crawford and her daugher, who afterward became the second wife of Commodore Vanderbilt.

A question by Mr. Lord, "Did you ever see William H. Vanderbit there?" provoked discussion. Mr. Clinton objected to the question, as wholly irrelevant to the case.

Mr. Lord replied that he proposed to establish the statement made in his opening that William H. Vanderbilt had said that his father would always be under the influence of some woman, and he meant to control that woman, and to show that William H. Vanderbilt was in intimate relations with his father's accound wife; that he was a frequent visitor at her boarding-house, and a late visitor; that he was often with her alone, and stayed as late as 11 o'clock; that the winness, one afternoon, returning to her room, met W. H. Vanderbilt, and going into Miss Crawford's room, her door being aiar, found her in dishabille, and that she appeared much confused, and covered her face with her hands.

Mr. Clinton contended that any such evidence would be wholly improper in the case, and denounced the offer as an effort to slander a pure lady, and as part of the blackmailing system which had characterized the whole of the contestant's case.

The Surrogate excluded the testimony, expressing his regret that he had allowed such latitude to the discussion.

Mr. Clinton then began a cross-examination, and Mr.

regret that he had allowed such latitude to the discussion.

Mr. Clinton then began a cross-examination, and Mr. Lord objected, generally, that as the witness's evidence had been excluded, she should not be cross-examined. Mr. Clinton claimed that he had a right to show by cross-examining this witness, who was offered by the other sled, the means and extent of the conspiracy which was the basis of the contentant's case.

The Surrogate was inclined to rule out the cross-examination, but allowed it to proceed within limits, almost every question bringing out an objection from Mr. Lord. The substance of the witness's replies so given was as follows:

"My maiden name was Prescott. I was married to my first huaband, Charles Elisworth, on April 11, 1872, at a minister's house in East Seventeenth-st. Mr. Elisworth was not in business. We lived in New-York about a year, and after that visited other cliles. I am now residing at Laurette, in Canada. I came to this city three weeks ago in company with Mrs. Van Pelt. Ildon't remember what day she came for me. She found me at Laurette, Canada. I was llying at a hotel. I don't know that it has a name. It is kept by a Mr.

Rives. I think there is a landlady also. I was living with my husband there. I never heard the name of Postley. I have talked only with Mrs. Van Pelt about the case. I don't know Mrs. La Ban. I have talked about the case with Mr. Lord. Mrs. Van Pelt took me to his office. I have only seen him twice. I have received no money in this case. I had my expenses paid to come here; that was all."

Several questions, intended to elicit the fact that she or her husband had been gaid for her testimony, were answered by denials, and the court adjourned.

GOING TO EUROPE.

FOUR STEAMSHIPS TO SAIL TO-DAY. THE PASSENGER LIST DECREASING-THE SMALLEST

NUMBER OF VOYAGERS FOR TEN WEEKS. The list of the saloon passengers by four steamships which will sail for Europe to-day aggregate only 373 persons. The City of Berlin, of the Inman Line, has 188 passengers : the Helvetia, of the National Line, 36; the Mosel, of the North German Lloyd, 70; and the Ethiopia, 79. The Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, is a passenger by the Helvetia. Professor W. D. Whitney, of Yale College, with his wife and three daughters, Professor H. H. Boycsen, of Cor-nell University, and wife, Crosby S. Noyes, Editor of The Washington Star, and J. Vanderpoel, son of Health Officer Vanderpoel, are passengers by the Mosel. Among the passengers by the City of Berlin are Judge Miller, of the Court of Appeals, with his wife and daughter: Sir John Coode, of England; Judge Moore and Dr. Thomas Shearer, wife and daughter, of Baltimore; Major A. H. Davis, of Syracuse; A. M. Scarborough, of Memphis, Tenn.; N. Guilford and wife, and H. B. Barney. The fol-

lowing are the full lists:

FOR LIVERPOOL—By Seamship City of Berlin.—The Hon. Theodore Miller, Mrs. Mil er and daughter, M. H. Sanford, P. Ferry, Mrs. Tomus Terry, G. de Forest Grant, the Rev. L. E. Goodwin, General P. A. Starring, H. Kennedy, Charles Carpenter, C. H. Crayford, Lieutenant Clare Ball, Mrs. T. H. Parker, Hobert W. Skinner, Jacob F. Miles, Mrs. Augusta Stone and uakil, W. D. Whitmore, Dr. J. Ellas Whitehead, J. M. Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson, L. L. Black, Grd. P. T. Stribling, Francis W. Murphy, James M. Bennett, Edward Owens, R. J. Manning, C. C. Patrick, Mrs. Patrick, Bradford Douse, C. H. Breck, the Rev. C. W. Emerson, Henry Evans, Dr. Gervase Smith, Mrs. Smith, J. A. Krasnapolsky, E. A. de Pass, S. W. Spooner, Mrs. Spooner, Dr. Warner, the Rev. Hoger Ward, W. Kennety, H. E. Cann, Richard Speake, Thomas E. Emverson, Urlah Schofield, Mrs. Schofield, John Finsley, Mrs. Emsley, M. M. Emanuel, G. H. Knollomber, John C. Ten Eyck, Jr., James S. Holmes, Master Malcolm Holmes, Miss R. Wilkin, Mrs. Wilkin, Mrs. Wilkin, Mrs. Wilkin, Mrs. Wilkin, Mrs. Oraper, E. J. Freek, Robert E. Gaskell, Mrs. G. T. C. Hoider, Mrs. Wilkin, Mrs. W. L. Obert, Wilkin, W. N. L. Obert, Wilkin, W. N. L. Obert, Wilkin, W. W. L. Obert, Wilkin, W. N. L. Obert, Wilkin, W. W. L. Obert, Wilkin, W. W. L. Obert, W. H. Obert, W. H. A. Denner, C. A. Aborren, M. L. Abbet, Mrs. W. L. Obert, W. Bernstein, W. L. Abbet, Mrs. W. L. Obert, W. L. Abbet, Mrs. W. L. Obert, W. Bernstein, W. L. Abbet, Mrs. W. L. Obert, W. Bernstein, W. L. Abbet, Mrs. W. L. Obert, W. Bernstein, W. L. Abbet, Mrs. W. L. Obert, W. Bernstein, W. L. Abbet, Mrs. W. L. Obert, W. Bernstein, M. S. W. L. C. Abbet, Mrs. W. L. Obert, W. Bernstein, M. S. W. L. Obert, W. Bernstein, M. S. W. L. Obert

ah Tutbill, the Rev. Remard McHugh, the Rev. Abraham es, Bernhard Heindl, H. Finiayson, Miss Catharine Fin-RELIGIOUS GATHERINGS.

THE OCEAN GROVE CAMP-MEETING. OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 12.-Rain fell heavily all day, and there were frequent flashes of lightning. The attendance at the Union Evangelistic Holiness Camp-Meeting services was small. There was a prayer-meeting at 6 a. m., led by the Rev. A. B. Earle, D., assisted by the Rev. Wm. Taylor, of California. At 10 a.m. there was a sermon by the Rev.C. F. Deems, D.D. of the Church of the Strangers, New-York. His text was Exodus, xiv., 19, During the delivery of the ser

Exodus, xiv., 19. During the delivery of the mon the storm was louder than the minister's voice, and he paused while the congregation sang "I Need Ince Every Hour." In the afternoon the Rev. O. H. Tiffany, of St. Paul's M. E. Church, New-York, preached a sermon from the text, sice, and be ed I hour feed I hoe Every Hour.
In the afternoon the Rev. O. H. Thuan Church, New-York, preached a serme

omans viii., 1.

In the evening the Tabernacle was filled to hear the ev. Joseph F. Elder, of the Madison Avenue Baptist Rev. Joseph F. Edder, or the Standard Avenue Darberge Church, New-York. After prayer and the singing of "A Charge to Keep I Have," he preached from Matthew Xxv., on the parable of the Virgins. To-morrow the opening services of the National Tem-perance Convention will take place. Mrs. Annie Witten-meyer, of Philadelphia, will preside.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. STAUNTON, Va., July 11 .- The twelfth annual convention of the Baltimore Conference Sunday-school Society of the Methodist Church (South) has been n session here for the past few days. Thomas J. Magruder, of Baltimore, is president of the convention Over two hundred delegates are present from Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. The organization embraces 426 schools, 4,160 teachers, and 24,658 scholars. The conference has appointed a committee to assist and susconference has appointed a committee to assist and sustain the Sunday-school Edifor, and instructed bim to combine the catechism of the church with the magazine and lesson papers. The organization of mission societies in all the schools is also urged. In the chapter of the discipline referring to the instruction of children, the word "children" has been changed to "persons," thus recognizing the Sunday-school as an institution not only for the instruction of children, but those of maturer age.

THE HEBREW COUNCIL AT MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11.-In the Council of American Hebrew Congregations this morning, a special report was made, recommending that a commission of nine competent scholars be appointed by the Council at each meeting, the commission to have general charge of all the educational institutions under the con-trol of the Union. The President of the Board of Governors is authorized to fill vacancies. The report was nors is authorized to fill vacancies. The report was adopted, and the President appointed M. Bloom, of Louisville, Henry Adler, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Stein, of New-York, as a committee to present the names of persons to compose the commission. The subject of circuit preaching or teaching again caused a great deal of excited discussion. The banquet given at the Plankmaton House yesterday evening by the Israelites of this city to the delegates to the Hebrew Council, was a very brilliant affair; nearly 300 guests and down at the table. On Tuesday evening the entire delegation was handsomely entertained by Elias Friend, at his residence in this city. dence in this city.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations to the XLVIth congress were made this week :

State.	District.	Nominee.	Party.
Unois	X1th	James B. Dimmitt	Rep.
		I. R. Thomas	
		Thomas R. Cobb	
		Thomas M. Browne.	
		Morton C. Hunter	
		lohn Studabaker	
		R. P. Elder	
		Mark H. Dunnell	
		W. D. Washburn	
		Henry L. Dickey	
Wisconsin.	VIIth1	Ex-Lt. Gov. Charles	
		Parker	Green.

Renominated.

The convention adopted resolutions requiring the nominee to piedge himself to indorse and work for the auccess of the party.

The largest milling operator in Minneapolis, and a brother of C. C. Washburn and E. B. Washburne, late Minister to France.

THE CAVING IN OF A TUNNEL

TROY, N. Y., July 12 .- At Cohoes last evening. James Clifford, John Driscoll and John Roscoe were removing débris from the tunnel leading from the choes Company's canal to the Monawk River, when cobstructions gave way, causing an immense volume

of water to enter the tunnel, which swept the men at terrific speed to the river bed, tairty feet below to outlet of the tunnel. Cufford dued. The others a dangerously injured. The tunnel has been used carry ice out of the canal to the river.

THREE VIEWS O. LONG ISLAND.

PORT JEFFERSON, LAKELAND, SAYVILLE, A SKETCH OF REPRESENTATIVE PLACES IN THE SOUTHERN, CENTRAL AND NORTHERN PAUTS OF THE ISLAND.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PORT JEFFERSON, L.I., July 5 .- The New-York public appears to be gradually awakening to the many advantages of Long Island-the Seawanhaka or "island of shells " of the Indians-as a rafuge from the discomforts of city life during the heated term. While a few persons from New-York and the New-England States have been captivated by the beauty of the promontories and islands at its eastern extremity, the middle section is practically a terra incognita to the travelling public, and travellers in quest of a cool, healthy Summer resort have left many an old and quiet nook unexplored. It is only of late years that New-Yorkers have seriously turned their attention to the rural beauty that is most easily within their reach. have wandered off to the north, east and west, and measured their happiness by the trouble they took to secure it. They had made up their minds that there was nothing worth having within a certain liberally estimated distance. One or two places, it is true, with littie to recommend them, acquired and still retain a quasiimportance from having been branded "fashionable," but hundreds of others far more deserving of notice are persistently ignored. Among them are the points from which are taken my three views of Long Island. They are all within sixty miles of New-York, and are chosen as representative of many other places which present the same diversities of location and character. They are, moreover, especially recommended to the attention of two classes of citizens who seek the country in Summer: those who have only a short vacation to spend and cannot afford the time lost in travelling greater distances, and those whose business demands frequent visits to the city.

At the head of the easterly division of a hay with a narrow outlet between Mount Misery and Oldfield's Point has the snug little village of Port Jefferson, formerly known as Drowned Meadow, and to the Indians as Sowassett. The town is a short distance from the present terminus of the railroad, and is a perfect type of the villages lying in all manner of lovely nocks ng the Sound, from Northport east to Miller's Place. To the city resident the Summer days pass like a long succession of Sabbaths. There is enterprise, but it is of the unobtrusive kind which never disturbs the iuxurious, restful dream of emancipation and peace. The bay is lined with woods which come down to the seashore of either side, and a few miles off the sails of the ship passing up and down the Sound may be seen gleaming in the sun. The beach is admirable for bathing; there is an abundance of boats for fishing and rowing; and thick and shady woods cover the hills which rise on all sides of the town. Across the promontory to the northwest the Sound can be reached by multitudinous paths through the woods, which give the section the name of Oakwood. Port Jefferson, in short, possesses all the advantages of the seaside and the inland resort, and is not by any means devoid of historical interest. It may, in the most literal sense possible, be said to repose on the seashore. Should the visitor be an artist he will be charmed with the numberless views of bay, shore, woodland and sea; should he be a poet, either fuil-fledged or only in embryo, disposed to "nourishing a youth sublime," he can there summon up all the muses; should he be a merchant, he can there find solace for dull times and learn content ment; should be be-Heaven preserve him-a writer, be may, with the poet, find something for which to be thankful:

"Good Lord! it is a gracious boon
For thought-crazed wight like me
To smell again the Summer flowers
Beneath this Summer tree."

Of all that can be seen in its deep woods, and of the magnificent views from such eminences as Cemetery Hill, nothing need now be said, or of the numberless curious mementos of foreign travel which its scafaring inhabitants have brought together. The latter, though not to be classed among the attractions of a watering place, have an interest not to be gainsaid. It is, for in stance, a pleasure not to be experienced every day to drink tea out of a cup brought from China generations ago, and decorated there by the hands of a Celestial art ist with a comical caricature of the American eagle-executed apparently before the Bird of Freedom was fully feathered.

To change the scene, I move further inland either hi stage to Medford, and so west by rail to Lakeland, or by rail to St. James, and thence south by stage. In either case let Lakeland or Ronkonkama Pond be the objective The lake is about fifty rect above the Sound, and nesses in all its singular beauty in the miost of a picture-sque section of gently rolling country. Fringed in part with woods, if approached from the south it bursts upon the view with a startling suddenness that doubles its captivating beauty. Although the railroad cars have been whirling past it for years, there are few who imagine that a lake of such surpassing loveliness is within fifty miles of New-York, and there are probably more New-Yorkers who are familiar with Lakes George and Chambain, with the lakes of Maine, even with Como and Maggiore, than with this unpretentious pond. It lies too near home to attract notice. But for a few sails that dot its dimpled surface, there are views of the lake which might leave the impression that it is hidden away in a solitude. Without making individual comparisons, it may be said generally that there are few lakes which will bear comparison with Ronkonkama. Bordered on the east and west by high banks, there are many points which command a view of its curre surface, and from each one its placid quietude of aspect—although thas so long been seen by its few frequenters in the rôle of the Neglected Beauty—is extremely winner. It is said to be well stocked with fish, to be a favorite haunt of water-fowl, and to be surrounded by vorte haunt of water-fowl, and to be surrounded by ning. It is said to be well stocked with fish, to be a favorite haunt of water-fowl, and to be surrounded by the habitats of the fox, deer and several kinds of gambirds, but looking at it solely as a refuge from city life Lake Ronkonkann has advantages in salubrity and fattrement which leave it without an equally accessible.

Turning again to the south, there are several roads running through the pineries by which the southern shore of the island may be reached. One of these leads to Sayville and another to Patchogue, where the southern branch of the railroad at present terminates. Taking Sayville as the representative of the southern shore, it is in the first place entirely different in character from either Port Jefferson or the Lake. The country is less pictur-Port Jefferson or the Lake. The country is less picturesquely broken and the shore less irregular than on the north. Yet it is in every way charming, and is for many reasons entitled to the honors of a first choice. Its proximity to the sea is, of course, its greatest attraction; its being the centre of several beautiful drives is its second. Fanned by constant breezes from the occan, which come bowling over the natural breakwater formed by the Great South Beach and speeding across the waters of the bay, Sayville is free from the still, sultry heat of Summer. It is such a wind from the sea that Bryant addressed:

"Thou hast been out upon the deep at play

"Thou hast been out upon the deep at play Riding all day the wild blue waves till now. Roughouling their creats and scattering high their spray, And swelling the white sail."

The shore is pebbly, and there are many choice spots for bathing. Boating may be indulged in with comparative safety, as the bay is never visited by the rough storms of the open sea, which thunders perpetually on the outside of the beach. The latter is about five miles distant, and between it and the shore are the shallow distant, and between it and the shore are the shallow waters of the bay, dotted with row-boats and sailing craft of every kind, from the cat-boat to the stately yacht. The shore is level and rises in a very gradinal slope to the town. Much is necessarily left to inference from the few facts thus stated, but enough has been said not only to give a faint indication of the advantages or Sayville-common to it. Blue Point, Patchogue and Bellport, and to many places westward towards Babylon-but to point out the coutrast between the couthern, central and northern parts of Long Island.

I have mentioned Port Jefferson and Patchogue as being the termini of two branches of the Long Island.

being the termini of two branches of the Long Island tailroad. As many pretty places lie to the east of these like Miller's Place and Wading River on the north, and Bellport on the south, the future extension of the line is a matter of some interest. It is desirable to bring the two points indicated more closely together, and thus to two points indicated more closely together, and thus to make the seaside more easily and speedily accessible from the nuterior. It is proposed to do this by extending the Southern Branch until it meets the Sag Harbor division of the main line at or near Speenk, and to carry the Northern branch castward through Mount Sanal, Miller's Place, Wading River and other towns to Riverhead or some point further east on the main line to Greenport. Cross lines will be built as the settlement of the central section of the island advances, but in the meantime the points mentioned in this letter are all in direct communication with New-York, and should any one feel disposed to follow the route I have indicated across the island, br can avail himself of the Long Island substitute for the fashionable four-in-hand.

CHEN HAN PIN EXPECTED NEXT WEEK SAN FRANCISCO, July 12 .- Chen Han Pin, Ambassador to the United States from China, will arrive here with his suite in the steamship City of Tokio due on the 18th inst. He is accompanied by a consular corps accredited to Cuba, Peru and this city. Chen Han Pin is a highly educated and distinguished diplomat and statesman, and has been commissioner to several foreign countries. He visited this country several years ago to arrange for the education of Chinese students. He will remain here about ten days before proceeding to Washington.

A BOY KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

A house occupied by Platt Oakes, about two and a half miles from Babylon village, was struck by lightning during the heavy thunder-storm of Wednes-day evening, and Charles P. Oakes, nine years old, who was standing in the kitchen, was instantly killed. There were several persons in the house at the time, one of whom was standing near the boy, but they were only slightly affected. The interior of the house was con-siderably damaged. two and a half miles from Babylon village, was struck

THE FASHIONS.

ARTICLES OF SUMMER WEAR. RIBBONS AND THEIR STYLES-ORGANDIES, LAWNS AND MUSLINS-LACE TRIMMINGS-DRESSES-

The ex-Empress was much abused for ex-

TOILETS, STOCKINGS, BOOTS, FANS.

ouraging extravagance in dress; but, so far, the Republican system has not been able to accomplish any improvement in that line. Dresses are still made of two colors, sometimes of three, and ornamented with elaborate profusion. The one consolation is that the Republi can ideas now prevailing permit of a great liberty of choice, and that those who prefer to dress simply may do so, although, as a rule, extravagance prevails. The fabrication of ribbons has taken a very large increase owing to a fashionable demand. A great quantity of ribbons will be used this season for trimmings on bonnets, dresses, or wherever a ribbon may be success fully employed; and this luxurious industry profit to an army of manufacturers yields clerks, dyers, reclers, warpers, wefters, we avers designers, glazers, rollers, cutters, folders, and packers. The beautiful satin ribbons of the reversible style for trimming white dresses, produce a charming effect, something like small bouquets of flowers. They are mostly satin on one side and watered upon the other, in such artistic harmony of colors as clove-pink and foam-green, amber and biscuit, blue-green and granite gray, Holbein green and very pale blue, mastle and cream, olive-green and gold color, rose-pink and ruby, gold-bronze and black and moss-green and acanthus. Several styles of these narrow ribbons are knotted fancifully together, embodying delicate contrasts in dark and light effects, and are lotted about the white lace or muslin of an evening dress. That there is a passion existing for white muslin eve iresses, might delude one into dreaming of economy and pastoral simplicity, whereas nothing can be more expensive. The muslins and French organdles are as fine as a cobweb, and two or three hundred dollars worth of lace trimming is not considered an extravagance. Embroidery is also profusely applied. On one ex-quisite model, the skirt has a deep flounce which is composed of alternate rows of Valenciennes insertion and very fine tucking. There are elaborate quillings of muslin edged with lace at the heading of the flounce, and the same sort of trimming edges the cloudlike scarf drapery that is gracefully laid across the front and terminates at the sides. Behind, two breadths of muslin form a train looped just below the edge of the basque, and this is profusely trimmed with lace. Clusters of the many-colored reversible ribbon in a bouque of cream, tea-rose, mignionette shades, moss-green, blue, and strawberry red are placed wherever there is any cooping of the drapery and in the quillings and edging

Another style shows the lace ruffles forming a cascade across the front of a princesse dress, arranged diagonally and dotted all over with the dainty bright ribbons. The pretty sleeves reach only to the elbow and there fall into frills of lace completed by bands and long-looped rib The basques are made of alternate rows of lace and fine tucks, and full quillings of lace and knots of ribbon Many of the French dresses of gauzy and organdy fabrics are trimmed on the skirt with a succession of ruffles, the Frou-Fron fashion returned again after several years With these fresh and charming dresses is worn the Nell Gwynne white-lace mittens, reaching nearly to the el-bow. They are made of silk pic net, and some of them are beautifully embroidered and edged at the upper part with a ruffle of point d'applique of a creamy tint.

Among some new fashions for muslin tollets is a tabier made of an elaboration of lace and finest embroldery Polonaises are made in princesse shape of lace in on piece, so arranged in other instances that the designs are perfectly matched in the seams. The waists are made over low linings of white or colored silk, with short sleeves. Others less costly, where there are flounces trimmed with Valenciennes or white Spanish point, are worn over colored cambric or lawn. Little round are worn over colored cambric or lawn. Little round capes promise to be very popular, made of lace, lawn, talle, muslin and other very transparent fabrics. They are double and troble, as well as single, and are edged with frilling and quillings of muslis or lace. There is a hint of the resurrection of the "gigot," or leg o' mutton sleeve, after many decades of rest, and the giraffic comb, another long forgotten fashion of our foremothers, is disinterred and made beautiful with settings of flisgree editors and radiant pearl. silver and radiant pearl. Costly and elegant black Chantilly lace long mittens

are brought out from Paris, and with them long aband oned black silk stockings with insertings of needle point on the instep, and sometimes clocked and embroidered equisitely with delicate vines and flowers. The sheathshape skirts have necessarily undergone an innovation, partily on account of the impossibility of wearing a short dress in this shape, and partly because of the revival of many antique styles. One of the additions or innovations is seen in paniers, in order to afford some support to the looped-up drapery. A bouffant style is the very latest change, although the fronts of dresses are still severely and classically flat. Worth has introduced a new costume especially adapted to increase the bouffant effect. The overskirt is left open in front and drawn easily away upon each side over an claborate underskirt, or in one instance the front treatment of the surgeon. They wanted a minister to of the underskirt is simply kilt-plaited from the go over and pray with the one who was so near death. belt down. With this model the overskirt is caught on the hips in a cluster of plaits held in place by a knot of the touching reply, "this is no time for a drunken long strongly contrasting ribbon loops. The short apron | preacher to be fooling around us." That very night this overskirt is again introduced after ten years of rest; the paniers at the sides are lined with some stiff material to second with the brake make them bouffant, to c Sometimes there is a pointed drapery at the back and kilt plaits in front. For city wear and travelling, short dresses are made up of mastic, beige colors, biscuit and all shades of gray of such fabrics, as French bunting, plain fine wool camel's hair, and combinations of plain camel's hair and pin-head checked silk. They are trimmed with fine plaitings of Cluny lace of the color of the dress. The plaitings of the skirt trimmed with fine plaitings of Cluny lace of the color of the dress. The plaitings of the skirt are made lengthwise or the side gores are gathered in the same way and kept in place by ravelled slik ruches. The lace is laid on in many horizontal rows over the flat front. With this model is worn a plaited waisteout over which a habit basque is buttoned. The skirt is perfectly round; even the shadow of a train is forbidden. The Lavense (washerwoman's) overskirt with retrousse band is a favorite accompaniment to the short-kiled skirt, particularly for the pleturesque archery and lawn tennis costumes. Dark-blue barége de luxe trimmed with éeru Smyrna lace is one favorite style. Another is made of Robin Hood green, French bunting piped with citron silk or tilleul. Pretty checked founards of pure silk and wool are combined with silk, and princesse polonaises are made of Armure or seeded flannels of light delicate shades worn over a silk skirt. When the costume is made altogether of one material, there are many rows of stitching and gilt dome-shaped buttons; the sheves comfortably loose yet not too long, and all of the trimming close and compact without flying ribbons or sashes to interfere with the game. The archery hat has a square Crounwell erown and wide brim, which can be bent to suit the captice of the warer. Ostrich teathers nod over the front and droop gracefully behind, a scarf of chenille gauze is carelessly knotted about the crown, fastened with a golden or silver arrow. Loosely fitting gloves of undressed xid, and strapped shoes with low broad English heels complete the conventional costume for out-of-door sports.

At sea-side hotels and other fashlonable Summer resease and love the found and other fashlonable Summer resease and love the found and other fashlonable Summer resease and love the found and other fashlonable Summer resease and love the found and other fashlonable Summer resease and love the found and other fashlonable Summer resease and love the found and other fashlonable Summer resease and lov At sea-side hotels and other fashionable Summer resorts women look like nothing so much as brilliant

graceful butterflies and bright birds of the tropics; rivalling the flowers in harmonious tints exquisitely blending, they win their title this season if never before of being the flowers of the human race. Delicat patistes of latest importation come in pale pure blue, ose-color, tea-rose, the faint yellowish glow seen in the heart of a tea-rose, pale rosy lavender and tender opal tints. These dainty dresses are trimmed with cascade and edgings of lace and reversible ribbons in knots and clusters in charming contrasts of color. The creamy white of barége and fine sewing silk grenadines are seen made in the costliest manner. The hues of pink, purple, gold, and blue, peep from beneath the transparent folds as discreetly as the sun in the dim haze of morning A gray transparent evening dress suggests "The Rains Day"; it is trimmed with the fluffiest and airiest o ruffles, scarfs and flounces, winged paniers and train faced with a hazy yellow silk just tinting the edges of the soft gray clouds. A strong contrast is seen in a soft the soft gray clouds. A strong contrast is seen in a soft creamy white barége, with trimmings embodying oriental colors in borderings of real camel's hair, richly worked with gold thread. Worth has also introduced brilliant Scotch plaid slik for trimmings upon white. Black grenadines covered with satiny odd Japanese figures, are made over yellow silk, others over citron, and one elegant princesse dress had an amaranth red cleaming duskily through the black meshes. A great deal of black and white lace is used together on black grenadines, and is also made up into over-dresses. A superb black Spanish lace princesse polonalse, elaborgrenadines, and is also made up to propose superb black Spanish lace princesse polonalse, elaborately made with bouffant drapery and paniers, is dotted about with Jacqueminot roses nestling in rosettes of lace. From Summer tôtes all sombre and neutral tints are bunished. Stockings correspond with the dresses in beauty and

delicacy. Silk stockings come in such colors as cream, lemon, scarlet, pink, and blue, embroidered with gold and silver thread, or in spirals of small pale-tinted or white flowers. Lisle-thread and finest Balbriggan stock ings are striped horizontally. Black silk stockings are fashionable again, and are brightened with embroidered clocks. Low shoes are laced at the side, while others have velvet sandal straps across, and through the straps can be seen the beautiful embroidery of the stockings. Low Newport ties are worn again this season, and are lined with white kid. Walking boots are buttoned on the side. Cloth tops are a new feature added to kid boots. Some of them are checked and otherwise colored to match costumes.

Coaching umbrellas for country use are very handshionable again, and are brightened with embroidered

some in dark blue satin, plum color, and even cardinal. The handles are bogwood, with a funny pug's head carved at the ends of them, or in imitation of a whip. Lace fans are extremely beautiful, wrought in round point, with a medallion in the centre, exquisitely painted in water colors; the sticks are opalescent pearl or carved ivory. Black Chantilly lace fans have variegated

tortoise shell sticks with applied gold, and sometimes the monogram in the centre in gold or sliver. Plainer fans of Russia leas er and the useful Japanese fan are very popular.

Mesars Miller & G ant, Arnold, Constable & Co., A. T.
Stewart & Co., Lord & Taylor, and R. Meares will picase

ARCHERY AND GARDEN COSTUMES-EVENING CONCERNING ARMY CHAPLAINS

To the Editor of The Tribune.

A LETTER FROM ONE OF THEM. THE REV. EDWIN B. RAFFENSPERGER REPLIES TO GENERAL STEEDMAN, AND RECALLS SEVERAL PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

SIR: In the olden time the term "scapegoat" was the embodiment of a great truth in religion, in theology. I rise not now to explain, but I record it as a lamentable fact that there exists a wicked disposi-tion on the part of evil-minded persons to hold the ministers of religion responsible for the sins of the people, The proverb, "like priest, like people," evidently means something; but is it not suggestive of a thousand cruel judgments containing a class of humble army servants called chaplains! The world is entirely too willing to use them as scape-goats, and insists on placing on our already overburdened shoulders some things for which we ought not to furnish transportation. People look with much more complacency on the sins of the pew than on the sins of the pulpit. A deviation from a "bee line" on the part of a preacher is not a wholesome thing for the cause of religion. If he be found guilty of a misdemeanor, the whole fraternity must pass under a cloud of suspicion. Among the saddest things of the late war might be

enumerated the list of damages sustained by the gentle-men of our cloth, for which the Government is too poor to make adequate indemnification. As a test of human character, war is indeed " like a refiner's fire, and like faller's soap." Some of us went into it apparently whole, and came out of it free from the kind of sears made by sword, ball or shell; but somehow, during the past fifteen years it hasn't gone as well with us as before the war. The exigencies of those sad years in the tented field brought into pitiable notoriety all our peculiarities and weaknesses. As we all held the same ranks we were regarded as birds of a feather, and the popular idea was that the acts of one of our number would be indorsed by all the rest. And so it came to pass that all the chaplains had to act as scape-goats for the sins of a

Alas! those were trying days for preachers. That which served as good medicine in one locality proved a deadly poison in another. One man spoke, and he gave offence. Another man held his tongue, and he gave of fence. If the voice of one was "still for war," he was sure to anger the peace party in the North. If he studied the things that made for peace, he was sure to anger the war party. If he tried the experiment of sitting on a fence, he found the rail very uncomfortabie. Many a house has divided. One day a kind Christian man reasoned with his son, a soldier in the Union Army, on the inhumanity of throwing Greek fire into Charleston. What was his horror at hearing in reply : "All right, father; Greek fire for rebels, and hell fire for rebel sympathizers." The old peace saint held his breath and said no more. It was difficult to find the right sort of men for in-structors of our soldiers on the high duties of religion.

The Government made ample provision for the support of chaplains. For rank and emolument they were as captains of cavalry. No wonder that many an obscura and unworthy preacher out of employment was tempted by poverty and the devil to seek a chaplaincy. Personal and political influence not unfrequently deter-mined the selection of this officer. Many, therefore, went into the coutest who were entirely unfit for their high mission. The sayings and doings of these men soon brought reproach on the profession. With all the advantages afforded by kind and obliging commanders, it was very difficult for the faithful chaplain to do what his heart prompted for the benefit of the soldiers. The weather, the location, and many other causes, conspired sometimes for weeks to prevent a preaching service. By some, who cared not for religion, the chaplain was re, garded simply as the tifth wheel of a wagon. Soldiers were quick to notice and ready to communicate to each other all the bad conduct of those who dishunored the office. We fell in with some chaplains whose antece dents were decidedly bad. Before the war they had forfeited their standing in the Church, but now they per formed their functions without reproof from any one A case might be cited where the superior officers, when reminded that their chaplain was unworthy of the office coolly replied that they had elected him because he was a man of easy virtue, and they wanted no restraint upon their habits. This chaplain, like his fellow-officers in the regiment, was frequently under the influence of liquor. . The miserable creature shocked the feelings of the poor soldiers, who needed and wanted a religious counsellor and On one occasion I received a message at midnight from a dying soldier belonging to another regiment. senger said it was half a mile over to the farm-house where the poor man and a few others were under the

"Why not send for your chaplain!" "Because," was preacher to be fooling around us." That very night this unworthy chaplain had made an attempt to go his rounds among the sick, but was so much intoxicated that the solders asked him to leave the room. Some of the chaplains seemed to glory in their ability to say and do strange things. In those days we heard of "the horse-trading chaplain," "the dandy chaplain," and "the fighting chaplain," The eccentricities of these "wandering stars" were generously placed to the credit of the whole fraternity. If one preacher does these things, of course the rest will do them also.

It was an easy thing to get up a false report about a

chaplain. A few personal reminiscences may be in place: One day, just before an engagement, the soltiers in charge of a section of artillery were wheeling a brass gun up a high hill that overlooked the entrenchments of the enemy. Curiosity had prompted me to leave my horse, "the lightning splitter," as the boys called him, at the foot of the hill, while I accompanied the soldiers and did what I thought proper to bolster them up in the belief that on that very Sabbath afterthem up in the belief that ou that very Sabbath afternoon they were just as much in the line of duty as were
the missionaries laboring in India or China. Among other
atterances, wise or unwise, on that occasion. I happened
to say, as they were about to fre, "Now, boys, give them
hall." The rascals misunderstood me, and in a few days
I was horrified to read in the daily papers a sloomy account of that event, and also what a daring this chaplain had said, the substance of which was that they
should now proceed to administer to our Southern
brethren something hotter than the hottest of July
weather! In spite of all my protestations to the contrary, the soldiers persisted in giving me credit for what
I never said.
On another occasion, while our regiment, the glorious

On another occasion, while our regiment, the glorious old 14th, was yet in Kentucky, the fine army trunk that the young men of my congregation in Toledo had bought for me and sent to Camp Dick Robinson by some mishap fell into the hands of an express agent, who held on to it for several weeks without making known to us the fact, and when, on our return from Wed Cat, we found the article in his possession, he demanded an exorbitant price for its surrender. Here was a manifest breach of the decalogue. It is wrong at all times to steal; but to steal such a trunk, filled with the precious and long-looked-for dainties procured by kind hearts for the refreshment of the famishing staff officers, and to keep it in his vile office until the delicacies were spoiled, and then to ask for its release about one-third its cost, was an offence of no ordinary character. The express agent had no authority to take this trunk, belonging to an army officer, from the Government team or military store-house unless he had received positive orders to that effect from the owner of the trunk. His conduct was mean in the extreme. In conversation I found him compous, insolent, unreasonable, and, worse than all, an apparent rebel. I could do nothing with all, an spparent rebel. I could do nothing with him. It occurred to me that my excellent friend, Colonel, afterward Major-General, James E. Steed man, might possibly be equal to the emergency. As soon as I communicated to him the facts here set forth, his usual lamb-like spirit actually forsook him, and he looked now like an enraged hon! Jumping up from his seat in the hotel, the next moment he was in the express office. The agent could see at a glance that I had now a valuable reinforcement, but he was toolish enough to repeat the demand. The scene that followed beggars description. It reminded me of Vesuvina in time of an cruption. It would be not be seen that followed beggars description. It would be not be seen that followed beggars description. It would be not be seen that followed beggars description. It would be seen that followed beggars description. It would be not be seen that followed beggars description. It would be not be seen that followed beggars description. It would be not be seen that followed beggars description. It would be not be seen that followed beggars description. It would be not be seen that followed beggars description. It would be not be seen that followed beggars description. It would be not be seen that followed beggars description. It is need to turn the lar blue, and actually made me feel sorry that I had said anything about my lost treasure. It is needless to say that I recovered the trunk and have it yet.

But now comes the worst part of the affair. General teedman is not only one of the bravest men in our land. but one of the finest story-tellers. He has probably told the story of the trunk a thousand times, and always with this wicked explanatory clause; "Our chaplain came to me that day and informed me that a swearing rebel had stolen his trunk, and had used such bad language that he couldn't do anything with him. I pitied the chaplain ecause I knew he folt like swearing, but for prudential

because I knew he felt like swearing, but for prudential reasons kept quiet. I thought the case demanded some strong language, and perhaps I was a little reugh, but it was singular that the chapiain should ask me to do his swearing! Thank you, dear Generai, for all your kindness to me personally on that and many other occasions. I shall always regard the trunk with the deepest interest, and value it as one of the precious relics of the war, and my family will preserve it as an heiricom and refuse to part with it for any consideration; but after all, the trunk wasn't worth a curse.

Philadelphia, July 4, 1878.